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HENRY L. CALMAN, Editor.

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" " Foreign Countries, 75c.]

The International Postage Stamp Album, 1901 Edition.

IT is not too early for us to announce that the new edition of the International Postage Stamp Album is now under way, and that we expect to place it on the market on or before November 15th. Our experience with the 1899 edition has proven to us that the lines which we followed therein are popular and meet with the approval of the vast majority of collectors.

We realized a long time ago that albums were growing so bulky, that, in time, the younger collectors would become discouraged by the vast number of spaces which they should strive to fill with the appropriate specimens. In 1897 we attempted to meet this growing objection by issuing a special album, from which all varieties of color and watermark were eliminated, but we found that this radical step did not meet with favor, as collectors desired an album that was complete in every particular, while not waiving their objections to so cumbrous a volume.

Our last edition consisted of over 600 pages and, while preparing the earlier portion of the manuscript for the projected new edition, we found that, unless we made some change in our policy, the new book would consist of between 725 and 750 pages, and we feared that it would be the cause of great discouragement to the majority of those who collate their treasures in printed albums. We thought of various schemes for the simplification of the book, but not one of them was feasible, since the general character of the work, as our experience had proven, had to be maintained.

However, we had realized, for some time past, that the collection of cut-square envelopes and wrappers had been materially on the decrease, and hundreds upon hundreds of those who purchased albums from us had expressed a desire for a book with the spaces for these specimens eliminated. After ripe reflection and consideration, we decided that the only method by which the size of the book could be reduced, without depriving collectors of proper space for all stamps that properly belong in their albums, was by the elimination of these cut-square envelopes and wrappers, making it an album for adhesive stamps alone. In this way we are able to maintain the character of the work, in so far as all adhesives are concerned, and at some later period we shall probably issue a separate volume for envelopes and wrappers. This, however, is a question for future consideration, and we are unable at this moment to give any definite promise that we shall publish such a work.

It is, of course, impossible, in preparing a stamp album to meet the wants of the general collector, to be absolutely consistent in any particular, and in compiling the pages for the different countries we have used our best judgment as to the inclusion and exclusion of varieties. In some cases different types of surcharge will be given, whereas in others they will be omitted, and the same will apply to variations in color, our general rule, however, being to admit such variations only where there is a very striking or marked difference, or else where there is a great difference in the value. In response to the desires expressed by many purchasers of our albums, we have provided spaces for all the issues of Shanghai, as well as for all stamps of British India surcharged for use in the various States. The album will be printed from entirely new plates, so that, typographically, it will be superior to anything that we have published for a number of years past, and we feel certain that it will meet the wants of the majority of those who collect in that manner.

We consider it impossible to prepare a printed album for the advanced collector, as the tastes and fancies of no two individuals are alike. One will collect two or three marked shades of a stamp whereas another will go into the minutest variations, having at times as many as forty or fifty specimens of a single stamp, each one differing in some slight degree from its neighbor; others are content to collect only one perforation, or two or three showing marked differences in gauge, whereas the most advanced will collect every slight difference in perforation that can be discovered.

After eliminating the cut-square foreign envelopes and wrappers, the book, including the envelopes, telegraph stamps and revenue stamps of the United States, will contain between 620 and 640 pages, and the question of size will soon again arise. We have nearly reached the end of the present century and we may find it advisable, in the fall of 1901, to complete the present edition by adding all stamps issued up to the end of 1900, thus providing an album which contains spaces for all adhesive stamps issued in the 19th century. The 20th century could then be provided for by a supplement, which in a few years would grow to such a size as to form quite a ponderous volume. Even if this step be not taken at once, it will become an absolute necessity in three or four years, and it is likely that we shall definitely decide upon the policy which we have here indicated.



A Catalogue for Advanced Collectors

—OF—

POSTAGE STAMPS, STAMPED ENVELOPES AND WRAPPERS.

COMPILED FROM THE MOST RECENT AUTHORITIES AND INDIVIDUAL RESEARCH

BY

HENRY COLLIN AND HENRY L. CALMAN.

(Continued.)

WÜRTTEMBERG.

Currency: 16 KREUZERS=1 GULDEN=\$0.40 U. S. Currency.

100 PFENNIG=1 MARK=\$0.24 U. S. Currency.

ADHESIVE STAMPS.

October 15th, 1851.

Typographed in black on colored wove paper. The groundwork around the central numeral differs slightly in each value. Size: 22x22½ mm.



- 1 1kr black on buff paper
- 2 1kr black on pale buff paper
- 3 3kr black on yellow paper
- 4 3kr black on orange paper
- 5 6kr black on green paper
- 6 6kr black on yellow green paper
- 7 6kr black on blue green paper
- 8 9kr black on rose paper
- 9 9kr black on dark rose paper

Reprints:

September, 1864.

Typographed in black on colored wove paper.

- 10 1kr black on buff paper
- 11 3kr black on pale yellow paper.
- 12 6kr black on pale yellow green paper
- 13 6kr black on pale grayish green paper
- 14 9kr black on rose paper

These reprints, or rather imitations, were printed from a reset type; the principal differences are as follows: In the reprints the letters of "Württemberg" are smaller,

especially the first "e"; the right branch of the "r"s of "Württemberg" runs upward in the reprint and downward in the originals. In the reprints the "W" of "Württemberg" is 1½ mm. from the left side line of the label, while in the originals it is only 1 mm. away from the inner frame line.

April, 1852.

Typographed in black on colored wove paper. Size: 22x22½ mm.



- 15 18kr black on violet paper

Reprint:

September, 1864.

Typographed in black on colored wove paper.

- 16 18kr black on reddish lilac paper

What we have said in regard to the reprints of the 1851 issue applies also to those of this issue.

September 22d, 1857.

Typographed on thick white wove paper. The coat of arms is embossed; an orange silk thread runs horizontally across each stamp; the distance between the stamps is ¾ mm. Size: 22⅓x22⅓ mm.



17	1kr dark brown
18	1kr yellow brown
19	1kr deep bistre
20	1kr pale bistre
21	3kr yellow
22	3kr orange yellow
23	3kr orange
24	6kr green
25	6kr pale yellow green
26	6kr deep yellow green
27	9kr rose
28	9kr pale rose
29	9kr carmine
30	18kr blue
31	18kr dull blue

*Reprints:**September, 1864.*

Typographed on white wove paper. A red or yellow silk thread runs horizontally across each stamp; the distance between the stamps is about 2 mm.

1 ^o	Red silk thread.
32	1kr reddish brown
33	1kr brownish gray
34	5kr yellow
35	6kr yellow green
36	6kr dull grayish green
37	9kr rose
38	9kr carmine
39	18kr blue
2 ^o	Yellow silk thread.
40	6kr yellow green

The color of the silk thread and the distance between the stamps are sufficient to distinguish the reprints from the originals.

June, 1858.

Same type as preceding issue, typographed on thick, white wove paper, without silk threads. The distance between the stamps is 1 1/4 mm.

41	1kr brown
42	1kr yellow brown
43	1kr black brown
44	3kr yellow
45	3kr orange
46	6kr green
47	6kr yellow green
48	6kr blue green
49	9kr rose
50	9kr carmine
51	18kr blue
52	18kr deep blue

*Reprints:**September, 1864.*

Typographed on thin or thick white wove paper. The distance between the stamps is 1 1/2 to 1 3/4 mm.

1 ^o	Thin white wove paper.
53	1kr bistre brown
2 ^o	Thick white wove paper.
54	3kr yellow
55	3kr orange yellow

56	6kr dull grayish green
57	6kr bluish green
58	6kr dark green
59	9kr deep rose
60	9kr carmine
61	18kr dull blue
62	18kr bright blue

November 9th, 1859.

Same type as preceding issue, typographed on thick, white wove paper.

Perforated 13 1/2.

63	1kr brown
64	1kr deep brown
65	1kr reddish brown
66	3kr yellow
67	3kr orange
68	6kr yellow green
69	6kr deep yellow green
70	9kr rose
71	9kr carmine
72	18kr blue

Nos. 64, 65 & 72 are given on the authority of M. Moens.

February, 1861.

Same as preceding issue, but printed on thin white wove paper.

Perforated 13 1/2.

73	1kr brown
74	1kr deep brown
75	1kr black brown
76	3kr yellow
77	3kr orange
78	6kr yellow green
79	9kr rose
80	9kr carmine rose
81	9kr claret
82	18kr blue
83	18kr dark blue

Varieties: Imperforate.

84	1kr brown
85	1kr black brown
86	3kr yellow
87	6kr yellow green
88	9kr rose
89	18kr dark blue

*These are probably only proofs.**1862.*

Same type, paper and impression as preceding issue.

Perforated 10.

90	1kr brown
91	1kr dark brown

92 3kr yellow
 93 3kr orange
 94 6kr yellow green
 95 6kr dark yellow green
 96 9kr claret

1863-64.

Same type, paper and impression as preceding issue, but colors changed.

Perforated 10.

97 1kr green February, 1863
 98 1kr yellow green
 99 1kr blue green
 100 3kr rose June, 1863
 101 3kr carmine
 102 3kr claret
 103 6kr pale blue June, 1864
 104 6kr dark blue
 105 9kr bistre June, 1863
 106 9kr yellow brown
 107 9kr chestnut
 108 9kr black brown
 109 18kr orange June, 1864

Varieties: Imperforate.

110 6kr blue
 111 18kr orange

January, 1866.

Same type, paper and impression as preceding issue.

Rouletted 10.

112 1kr green
 113 1kr yellow green
 114 1kr pale green
 115 3kr rose
 116 3kr dull rose
 117 3kr carmine rose
 118 6kr blue
 119 6kr pale blue
 120 6kr deep blue
 121 9kr bistre March, 1867
 122 9kr gray bistre
 123 9kr dark brown
 124 9kr yellow bistre
 125 9kr red brown
 126 18kr orange February, 1868

April 2d, 1868.

Same type, paper and impression as preceding issue.

Rouletted 10.

127 7kr blue
 128 7kr slate blue

January 1st, 1869.

Typographed on whitewove paper. Size: 19x21 $\frac{1}{2}$ mm.



Rouletted 10.
 129 1kr green
 130 1kr yellow green
 131 3kr rose
 132 3kr dull rose
 133 3kr carmine rose
 134 7kr blue
 135 7kr pale blue
 136 7kr deep blue
 137 14kr yellow May 3d, 1869
 138 14kr orange

Variety: Imperforate.

139 14kr orange

1872-73.

Same type, paper and impression as preceding issue.

Rouletted 10.

140 2kr orange December 1st, 1872
 141 2kr pale orange
 142 2kr red orange
 143 9kr bistre January 15th, 1873
 144 9kr stone

January 1st, 1873.

Same type, paper and impression as issue of September 22d, 1857. Each stamp is surrounded by a frame formed of small black dots.

Imperforate.

145 70kr violet
 146 70kr deep violet
 147 70kr mauve

November, 1874.

Same type, paper and impression as issue of January 1st, 1869.

Perforated 11 $\frac{1}{2}$ x11.

148 1kr yellow green
 149 1kr pale yellow green

January 1st, 1875.

Typographed on white wove paper. Size: 18 $\frac{1}{4}$ x21 mm.

Perforated 11 $\frac{1}{2}$ x11.

150 3pf green
 151 3pf blue green
 152 5pf violet
 153 5pf pale violet
 154 10pf rose
 155 10pf deep rose
 156 10pf carmine
 157 20pf blue
 158 20pf ultramarine
 159 25pf bistre

160 25pf stone
 161 50pf gray
 162 2M yellow
 163 2M yellow orange
 164 2M deep yellow orange

February, 1875.

Same type, paper and impression as preceding issue, but color changed.

Perforated 11½x11.

165 50 pf gray green
 166 50 pf sage green

November, 1879.

Same type as preceding issue, typographed on colored wove paper. The word "unverkauflich" (unsalable) is printed in German characters on the reverse of each stamp, in black.

Perforated 11½x11.

167 2M vermilion on buff paper

November 1st, 1881.

Same type as preceding issue, but figures of value printed in black on a white ground.



Perforated 11½x11.

168 5M pale blue and black
 Variety: Figure of value inverted.
 169 5M pale blue and black

January 1st, 1886.

Same type, paper and impression as preceding issue.

Perforated 11½x11.

170 2M yellow and black
 171 2M orange and black
 172 2M deep orange and black

Variety: Imperforate.

173 2M orange and black

January and February, 1890.

Same type, paper and impression as issue of January 1st, 1875, but colors changed.

Perforated 11½x11.

174 3pf brown
 175 3pf deep brown
 176 5pf green
 177 5pf yellow green
 178 5pf blue green
 179 25pf orange
 180 25pf deep orange
 181 50pf red brown
 182 50pf brown

1893.

Same type, paper and impression as preceding issue.

Perforated 11½x11.

183 2pf dull blue

March, 1900

Same type, paper and impression as issue of January 1st, 1886.

Perforated 11½x11.

184 30pf orange and black
 185 40pf claret and black

OFFICIAL STAMPS.

A. Used on the official mail matter of the municipalities.

July 1st, 1875.

Typographed on white wove paper. Size: 18½x20¾ mm.



Perforated 11½x11.

501 5pf violet
 502 5pf mauve
 503 5pf lavender
 504 10pf rose
 505 10pf carmine

Variety: Imperforate.

506 5pf violet

1890.

Same type, paper and impression as preceding issue.

Perforated 11½x11.

507 5pf yellow green
 508 5pf green
 509 5pf deep blue green

1896.

Same type, paper and impression as preceding issue.

Perforated 11½x11.

510 3pf brown

May, 1900.

Same type, paper and impression as preceding issue.

Perforated 11½x11.

511 3pf dark green

B. Used on the mail matter of the government.

April, 1881.

Typographed on white wove paper. Size 18½x21½ mm.



Perforated $11\frac{1}{2}$ XII.		
601	3pf yellow green	April 1st
602	3pf blue green	"
603	5pf violet	"
604	5pf red lilac	"
605	5pf purple	"
606	10pf rose	"
607	10pf carmine	"
608	20pf dull blue	"
609	20pf ultramarine	"
610	25pf brown	April 20th
611	25pf chestnut brown	"
612	50pf gray green	April 1st
613	1M yellow	January, 1882

July, 1890.

Same type, paper and impression as preceding issue.

Perforated $11\frac{1}{2}$ XII.

614	3pf brown
615	5pf green
616	5pf deep green
617	25pf orange
618	25pf deep orange
619	1M violet

May, 1900.

Same type, paper and impression as preceding issue.

620	2pf dark green
-----	----------------

RETURN LETTER STAMPS.

March, 1857.

Lithographed on white wove paper. Size: $21x22\frac{1}{2}$ mm.



701 no value, black

702 no value, slate

1867.

Same type as preceding issue, but re-engraved. Lithographed on white wove paper. Size: $21x22\frac{1}{2}$ mm.

Rouletted.

703 no value, black

January, 1875.

Typographed on white wove paper. Size: $21x18$ mm.



Rouletted.

704 no value, black

1881.

Same type, paper and impression as preceding issue.

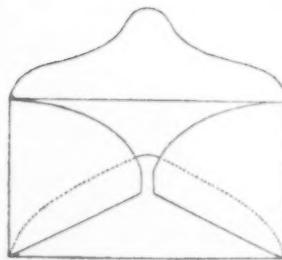
Perforated $11\frac{1}{2}$ XII.

705 no value, black

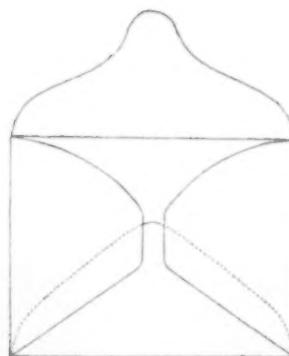
ENVELOPES.

A. Sold at the Post Office.

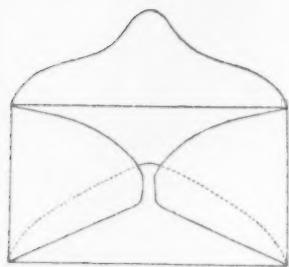
Shapes.



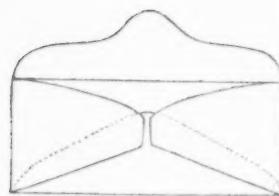
I



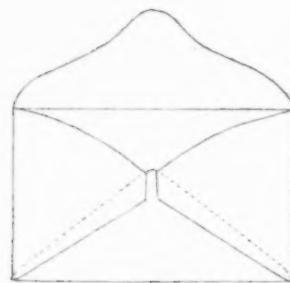
2



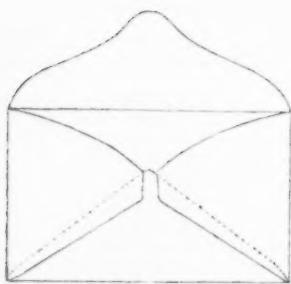
3



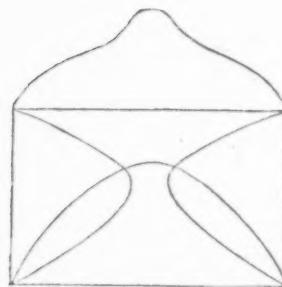
4



5



6

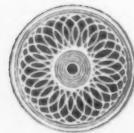


7

TRESSSES:



BZ



CA



CB



CC

October 1st, 1862.

Stamp embossed in upper right corner. At the right of the stamp and across the upper flap there are two lines of inscription in diamond type in yellow green DREI (SECHS) NEUN KREUZER POST COUVERT. White wove paper, glazed.



A. Tres BZ.

I. Short gum (about 3 cm.)

1° Size 148x114 mm.

Shape 2.

1001	3kr rose
1002	3kr pale rose
1003	3kr deep rose
1004	6kr blue
1005	6kr pale blue
1006	6kr deep blue
1007	9kr bistre brown
1008	9kr reddish brown
1009	9kr black brown

Variety: Double impression of stamp. The second one without color, in the lower left corner.

1010 6kr blue

2° Size, 148x84 mm.

Shape 1.

1011	3kr rose
1012	3kr pale rose
1013	3kr deep rose
1014	6kr pale blue
1015	6kr deep blue
1016	9kr bistre brown
1017	9kr red brown
1018	9kr brown

Variety: Inscription across envelope reads: DREI KREUZER.

1019 3kr rose

II. Long gum (about 6 cm.).

Size, 148x114 mm.

Shape 2.

1020	3kr rose
1021	6kr pale blue
1022	6kr deep blue
1023	9kr brown
1024	9kr black brown

Varieties: Inscription runs through stamp.

1025 6kr pale blue

1026 9kr black brown

B. Tress C A

I. Short gum.

1° Size, 148x114 mm.

Shape 2.

1027 3kr rose

1028	3kr pale rose
1029	3kr deep rose
1030	6kr blue
1031	6kr pale blue
1032	6kr deep blue
1033	6kr slate
1034	9kr red brown
1035	9kr dark brown
1036	9kr black brown

Varieties:

a. Stamp is printed in the center of envelope.

1037 3kr rose

b. Triple impression of stamp, the second and third one without color.

1038 6kr blue

c. Double impression of stamp, the second one without color.

1039 3kr rose

1040 6kr blue

d. Stamp is impressed without color.

1041 6kr

e. Inscription across envelope is inverted.

1042 9kr brown

2° Size, 148x84 mm.

Shape 1.

1043	3kr rose
1044	3kr deep rose
1045	6kr blue
1046	6kr pale blue
1047	6kr deep blue
1048	9kr brown
1049	9kr red brown

Varieties:

a. Inscription across envelope reads: DREI DREI KREUZER.

1050 3kr rose

b. Inscription across envelope reads: SECHS, SECHS KREUZER.

1051 6kr blue

c. Inscription across envelope reads: NEUN NEUN KREUZER.

1052 9kr red brown

II. Long gum.

1° Size, 148x114 mm.

Shape 2.

1053	3kr rose
1054	3kr deep rose
1055	6kr blue
1056	6kr pale blue
1057	6kr slate
1058	9kr bistre
1059	9kr dark brown
1060	9kr red brown
1061	9kr black brown

Varieties:

a. Inscription runs through stamp.

1062 3kr rose

1063 6kr pale blue

1064 6kr deep blue

1065 6kr slate

1066 9kr red brown

b. Flap ungummed.

1067 6kr deep blue

1068 9kr red brown

c. Double impression of stamp, the second one without color, in lower left corner.

1069 3kr deep rose

d. Inscription across envelope reads : "DREI KREUZER."

1070 6kr deep blue

1071 9kr bistre

e. Inscription across envelope reads : "SECHS KREUZER."

1072 3kr rose

1073 9kr bistre

f. Inscription across envelope reads : "DREI SECHS NEUN KREUZER."

1074 9kr dark brown

g. Inscription across envelope reads : "NEUN KREUZER."

1075 6kr pale blue

2° Size 148x84 mm.

Shape 1.

1076 3kr deep rose

Variety : Flap ungummed.

1077 3kr deep rose

End of 1862.

Stamp same type as preceding issue. The letters of the inscription across the envelope are a trifle wider but spaced closer. On the 3 Kreuzer envelopes the inscription is in yellow green and on the other two values in blue green.

A. White wove paper.

Tress CA.

Short gum (3 cm.)

Size 148x84 mm.

Shape 1.

1078 3kr rose

1079 6kr deep blue

1080 9kr chocolate

Variety : Inscription across envelope reads : "DREI KREUZER POST KREUZER."

1081 3kr rose

B. Blush wove paper.

Tress CA.

Short gum (3 cm.)

Size 148x84 mm.

Shape 1.

1082 3kr deep rose

1083 6kr blue

1084 9kr brown

February, 1863.

Stamp same type as preceding issues. Inscription across envelope is formed of smaller type in blue green

Tress CA.

A. White wove paper.

Short gum (5 cm.)

Size 148x84 mm.

Shape 1.

1085 6kr deep blue

1086 9kr dark brown

B. Blush wove paper.

I. Short gum (3½ cm.)

1° Size 148x61 mm.

Shape 1.

1087 3kr deep rose

2° Size 148x84 mm.

Shape 1.

1089 3kr deep rose

Variety : Double impression of tress on the flap.

1090 3kr deep rose

II. Short gum (5 or 5½ cm.)

Size 148x61 mm.

1091 6kr bright blue

1092 6kr deep blue

1093 9kr brown

1094 9kr dark brown

Varieties :

a. Double impression of tress on the flap.

1095 9kr brown

b. The inscription runs through the stamp.

1096 9kr brown

III. Medium gum (6½ cm.)

Size, 148x61 mm.

Shape 4.

1097 3kr rose

1098 3kr deep rose

October, 1864.

Stamp same type as preceding issue, but inscription printed in yellow green.

Tress CA

Blush wove paper.

Long gum (10 cm.)

Size, 148x84 mm.

Shape 1.

1099 3kr bright rose

1100 3kr deep rose

1101 3kr claret

1102 6kr pale blue

1103 6kr bright blue

1104 6kr deep blue

1105 9kr bistre brown

1106 9kr red brown

1107 9kr deep brown

Varieties :

a. Stamp embossed without color.

1108 3kr

1109 6kr

1110 9kr

b. Inscription runs through the stamp.

1111 9kr bistre brown

c. Tress BZ, inscription runs through the stamp.

1112 3kr rose

d. Double impression of stamp, the second one without color.

1113 3kr deep rose

e. Double impression of tress.

1114 6kr deep blue

Stamps of the Transvaal.

BY EDWARD J. NANKIVELL.

REFERENCE LIST AND GUIDE TO VALUES.

(Continued from page 198.)

In 1877 the British authorities took over the government of the Transvaal and converted it into a Crown Colony. The British flag was hoisted in Pretoria on the 12th April, 1877, but it was not till the July following that a distinctly British issue of postage stamps was made. Then the stamps of the South African Republic were overprinted "V. R. TRANSVAAL" in capital letters as in Type IV.

BRITISH OCCUPATION.

1877. July. Red surcharge.

Type IV. overprinted on the stamps of the South African Republic; on the 3d of Type II. and on the 6d and 1s of Type I. It is surmised that the overprint was first tried in red, and that after a small quantity had been issued in that color it was abandoned in favor of the more distinct surcharge in black. Only the 3d, 6d, and 1s values were surcharged in red. All are known imperforate, with fine roulette and wide roulette, and some with the other varieties set forth in the following list.

	V. R.	TYPE IV.	Unused. £ s d	Used £ s d
TRANSVAAL.				
<i>Imperforate.</i>				
3d lilac	—		6 0 0	
6d blue	—		5 0 0	
1s yellow green	—		4 10 0	
<i>Fine roulette.</i>				
3d lilac	—		—	
6d blue	—		—	
1s yellow green	—		—	
<i>Wide roulette.</i>				
3d lilac	—		—	
6d blue	—		—	
1s yellow green	—		—	

	Unused £ s d	Used £ s d
Surcharge Inverted		
	<i>Imperforate.</i>	
6d blue	—	—
Tête bêche		
	<i>Wide roulette.</i>	
1s yellow green	—	—
Wider spacing between "V. R." and TRANSVAAL." These are very scarce. Only one is found on each sheet of 80 stamps, but as it is not generally known, it may sometimes be picked up priced as the common surcharge.		
	<i>Imperforate.</i>	
3d lilac	—	—
6d blue	—	—
1s yellow green	—	—
No stop after "R" of "V. R."		
	<i>Imperforate.</i>	
6d blue	—	—
Same : Surcharge Inverted.		
	<i>Wide roulette.</i>	
1s yellow green	—	—
No Stop after "TRANSVAAL"		
	<i>Imperforate.</i>	
3d lilac	—	—
1s yellow green	—	—
Double surcharge		
	<i>Imperforate.</i>	
6d blue	—	—
Double surcharge : one in red and one in black. Only two or three copies are known of this great rarity.		
	<i>Imperforate.</i>	
3d lilac	—	—
Surcharge on back instead of face of stamp.		
	<i>Imperforate.</i>	
3d lilac	—	—
Minor varieties :-		
Defective "Zes" in the 6d		
Defective corner, "6" barred out, in the 6d.		
Misplaced "L" in TRANSVAAL in all values.		
Compound roulettes?		

1877. Black surcharge. Pelure paper.

This is evidently an over-printing of a small remainder of the pelures of the Republic. In fine condition it is an exceedingly scarce stamp, and unused, mint, it is a rarity.

Imperforate.

	Unused £ s d	Used £ s d
1d vermilion	5 0 0	2 10 0
	<i>Fine roulette.</i>	—

1d vermilion

1877. Black surcharge.

The 1d on the hard surfaced paper and on the coarse soft paper; 3d, 6d, and 1s on coarse soft paper. All, apparently, remainders of the last printings made by the South African Republic. All imperforate, fine roulette, wide roulette, &c.

Imperforate.

	Unused £ s d	Used £ s d
1d vermilion	• 5 0	0 10 0
3d lilac	3 10 0	1 0 0
6d blue	3 0 0	0 15 0
1s yellow green	2 0 0	1 0 0
	<i>Fine roulette.</i>	—
1d vermilion	4 0 0	2 0 0
3d lilac	5 0 0	2 0 0
6d blue	6 0 0	1 10 0
1s yellow green	—	3 0 0
	<i>Wide roulette.</i>	—
1d vermilion	—	3 0 0
3d lilac	—	5 10 0
6d blue	—	5 0 0
1s yellow green	—	4 0 0

Surcharge Inverted.

Imperforate.

1d vermilion	—	—
3d lilac	—	—
6d blue	—	6 0 0
1s yellow green	—	5 0 0

Tête bêche.

Imperforate.

1s yellow green

Wider spacing between "V. R." and "TRANSVAAL." Note remarks on this variety in foregoing chronicle of the red surcharge.

Imperforate.

1d vermilion	—	—
3d lilac	—	—
6d blue	—	—
1s yellow green	—	—

Fine roulette.

1s yellow green	—	—
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	Unused. £ s d	Used £ s d
No stop after " R " of " V. R "		

Imperforate.

1d vermilion	---	---
6d blue	---	---

Wide roulette.

1s yellow green	---	---
-----------------	-----	-----

Same : Surcharge Inverted.

Imperforate.

1s yellow green	---	---
-----------------	-----	-----

Wide roulette.

1s yellow green	---	---
-----------------	-----	-----

No stop after " TRANSVAAL "

Imperforate.

1d vermilion	---	---
3d lilac	---	---
6d blue	---	---

Fine roulette.

1s yellow green	---	---
-----------------	-----	-----

Same : Surcharge Inverted.

Fine roulette.

1s yellow green	---	---
-----------------	-----	-----

Minor varieties :-

Defective " Zes " in the 6d.

Defective corner, " 6 " barred out in the 6d.

Misplaced " L " in " TRANSVAAL," in all values.

Compound Roulettes.

Bisected stamps, 6d and 1s.

1877. August 31st. Black surcharge. Rose colored paper.

The 6d value printed in blue on rose colored paper. A peculiarity of this issue is that the surcharge inverted is more common than the normal surcharge. Imperforate, fine roulette, wide roulette, &c.

Imperforate.

6d blue on rose	2 0 0	0 15 0
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Fine roulette.

6d blue on rose	---	1 10 0
-----------------	-----	--------

Wide roulette.

6d blue on rose	---	---
-----------------	-----	-----

Same : Surcharge Inverted.

Imperforate.

6d blue on rose	1 10 0	0 12 6
-----------------	--------	--------

Fine Roulette.

6d blue on rose	---	1 10 0
-----------------	-----	--------

	Unused. £ s d	Used. £ s d
No stop after "R" of "V. R."		
	<i>Imperforate.</i>	
6d blue on rose	—	—
Same : Surcharge Inverted.	*	
	<i>Imperforate.</i>	
6d blue on rose	—	—
	<i>Fine roulette.</i>	
6d blue on rose	—	—
Surcharge omitted.		
	<i>Imperforate.</i>	
6d blue on rose	—	—

Minor varieties :—

Defective "Zes."

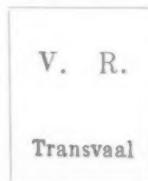
Defective corner, "6" barred out.

Bisected stamps.

1877-8. Colored papers. Surcharged in capitals and small letters.

Types V. and VI. overprinted on a fresh printing from the old plates of the Republic made on colored papers. In this issue the overprint is altered from all capitals to capitals and small letters. The two types—Roman and italic V. R.—were used on the same sheet. The Roman "V. R." is the commoner type. As before, the 1d and 6d value are of Type I., and the 3d of Type II. Paper, colored wove. Imperforate, fine roulette, wide roulette, etc.

Roman V. R., i.e., overprinted with Type V.



TYPE V.

Imperforate.

1d red on blue	2 0 0	1 0 0
1d red on orange	0 3 6	0 6 0
3d lilac on buff	0 12 0	0 7 6
6d blue on green	2 5 0	0 17 6
6d blue on blue	1 10 0	0 15 0

Fine roulette.

1d red on blue	3 10 0	1 5 0
1d red on orange	1 10 0	1 5 0
3d lilac on buff	3 0 0	1 5 0
6d blue on green	2 10 0	1 0 0
6d blue on blue	4 0 0	2 10 0

	Unused.			Used.		
	£	s	d	£	s	d

Wide roulette.

1d red on orange	—	—	—	3	5	0
3d lilac on buff	—	—	—	5	0	0
6d blue on green	—	—	—	—	—	—
6d blue on blue	—	—	—	5	0	0

	Unused.			Used.		
	£	s	d	£	s	d

Same : Surcharge Inverted.

Imperforate.

1d red on blue	—	—	—	—	—	—
3d lilac on buff	—	—	—	—	—	—
6d blue on green	—	—	—	—	—	—
6d blue on blue	—	—	—	—	—	—

Fine roulette.

6d blue on green	—	—	—	—	—	—
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Tête bêche :—

Imperforate.

6d blue on green	—	—	—	—	—	—
6d blue on blue	—	—	—	—	—	—

No stop after "V" of "V R." and the letters closer together.

Imperforate.

1d red on blue	—	—	—	—	—	—
1d red on orange	—	—	—	—	—	—

Fine roulette.

1d red on orange	—	—	—	—	—	—
------------------	---	---	---	---	---	---

No stop after "R" of "V. R"

Imperforate.

1d red on blue	—	—	—	—	—	—
1d red on orange	—	—	—	—	—	—
6d blue on blue	—	—	—	—	—	—

Fine roulette.

1d red on orange	—	—	—	—	—	—
3d lilac on buff	—	—	—	—	—	—
6d blue on green	—	—	—	—	—	—
6d blue on blue	—	—	—	—	—	—

No stop after "V" or "R" and the letters closer together.

Imperforate.

1d red on orange	—	—	—	—	—	—
------------------	---	---	---	---	---	---

Both stops between the "V" and "R" and letters wider apart.

Imperforate.

6d blue on green	—	—	—	—	—	—
------------------	---	---	---	---	---	---

Unused.	Used.				
\mathcal{L}	s	d	\mathcal{L}	s	d

Error : "Transvral." This error occurs once in each sheet. It is one of the most popular rarities of the Transvaal.

Imperforate.

1d red on blue

— —

— —

Fine roulette.

1d red on blue

— —

— —

Error : Surcharge omitted. It is believed that but one sheet escaped being surcharged, as only a few copies are known.

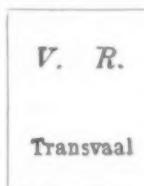
Imperforate.

6d blue on blue

— —

— —

Italic "V. R.", i.e. overprinted with Type VI.



TYPE VI.

In this Italic "V. R." series there is no 6d blue on green, and the varieties, which are so plentiful in the Roman "V. R.," do not occur in the Italic "V. R.," which is nearly three times as rare as the Roman "V. R."

Imperforate.

1d red on orange

1 0 0

1 0 0

3d lilac on buff

1 0 0

0 12 6

6d blue on blue

2 10 0

0 17 6

Fine roulette.

1d red on orange

— —

3 10 0

3d lilac on buff

— —

— —

6d blue on blue

— —

— —

Wide roulette

1d red on orange

— —

— —

3d lilac on buff

— —

— —

Same : Surcharge Inverted.

Imperforate.

6d blue on blue

— —

— —

Fine roulette.

6d blue on blue

— —

— —

(To be Continued)

History of the Belgian Postage Stamps and Entires.

By JULES BOUVÈZ.

(Continued.)

The postage stamps of 10, 20 and 40 centimes of the first printing of 1861, and those of 1 centime green, with head, of the first issue, were printed in sheets of 300 and in different shades, and we are able to compile a list of the quantities issued, up to the time that the stamps appeared perforated :

1st printing, May 1, 1861, 1 centime yellow green, white paper, 20,000 sheets, 6,000,000 stamps.

2d printing, Feb. 1, 1862, 1 centime dark green, white paper, 15,000 sheets, 4,500,000 stamps.

3d printing, Sept. 1, 1862, 1 centime yellow green, white paper, 20,000 sheets, 6,000,000 stamps.

Besides these three varieties, the following variations in the shade of the paper may be found :

- 1. 1 centime green on yellow paper.
- 2. 1 " " " greenish "
- 3. 1 " " " grayish "
- 4. 1 " " " bluish "

These last four varieties are very rare and will probably appear in the proportion of about one to four or five thousand, which leads to the conclusion that these different variations in the paper were probably the result of insufficient wiping of the plates when each new printing was undertaken. This remark may be considered an accurate statement of the facts, and it will apply also to the varieties of shade which have been described in the other values.

When the stamp of 1 centime appeared the Department failed to inform the public that this stamp was specially intended for the prepayment of newspapers and printed matter, which resulted in its frequent use on letters. This practice, which did not fail to cause serious inconvenience to the service and which increased unnecessarily the work of the employees especially entrusted with the obliteration of the postage stamps, resulted in the following decree, which was published a month and a half after the first issue of the stamp :

"July 16th, 1861.

" In order to set at rest all doubts which may have been raised, the Administration of Posts informs :

" First. That postage stamps of 10, 20 or 40 centimes may be used for the prepayment of newspapers and printed matter.

" Second. That the stamp of 1 centime, being exclusively reserved for use on newspapers and printed matter, may not be employed for the prepayment of letters.

For the Director General,
the Director delegated,
(Signed) Fassiaux."

The failure to observe this inhibition, which did not provide any penalty for letters prepaid by 1 centime stamps, resulted in a continued use of the 1 centime value for the prepayment of letters, but to a much smaller extent than had previously been the case.

The first decree which followed the creation of the postage stamp of 1 centime was one relative to the perforation of the sheets. We reproduce it below :

"March 24, 1863.

Perforation of the sheets of postage stamps.

To carry out a decision of the Minister of Public Works, the sheets of postage stamps shall, in future, be perforated, in order to permit of the easy separation of stamps from one another. In order to delay as little as possible the convenience thus offered to the public, the post offices will receive, immediately after receipt of their orders for the month following, perforated sheets which they shall immediately place in distribution, after the exhaustion, however, of the sheets which have already been broken. At the same time, the postmasters are to send to the Custodian of Stamps, in order that they may be perforated, all unbroken sheets which they may still have in stock and which will be returned to them with as little delay as possible. These shipments are to be accompanied by an advice in writing.

The Director General,
(Signed) Fassiaux."

About six months before the appearance of the preceding decree, certain postoffices, desiring to facilitate their operations of sale, and in imitation of the system already in use elsewhere, provided themselves with rouletting machines, by which they secured in advance the advantages accruing from the perforating of sheets. These machines produced several varieties of rouletting, but this peculiarity was not generally remarked except in the stamps of 10 and 20 centimes. If it has not been observed in the other values, it may be attributed, in the case of the 1 centime, to the small stock of fractions of sheets, and in the case of the 40 centimes, to the limited use of this value in the interior Belgian service.

Below we give a list of the offices which, between October, 1862 and October 1, 1863, distributed stamps perforated by the roulette, the towns being identified by numbers shown in the hand stamped cancellations. Antwerp, No. 4; Arlon, No. 5; Buiche, No. 18; Brussels, No. 24; Charleroi, No. 25; Chimay, No. 27; Dinau, No. 33; La Louviere, No. 68; Malines, No. 78; Namur, No. 85; St. Ghislain, No. 103; Stavelot, No. 112; Tournai, No. 120; Verviers, No. 123.

As a result of the decree of March, 1863, the following quantities of sheets were returned from the first to the fifth of April, to the Custodian of Stamps, in order that they might be perforated :

Stamps of 1 centime,	170	sheets	51,000	stamps.
" " 10 "	221	"	66,300	"
" " 20 "	152	"	45,600	"
" " 40 "	29	"	8,700	"

With this and the previous information furnished, it is quite easy to establish the quantities of imperforate stamps of the second issue which were sold from 1849 to 1863. We also may remark that the figures found in our tabulation correspond with the statistics, published to the public by the Belgian Postal Administration.

List of the Belgian postage stamps sold from 1849 to 1863.

	1 centime	10 centimes	20 centimes	40 centimes	Value
1849	1,870,522	1,840,958	51,069	Fr. 575,671.40	
1850	4,085,400	3,571,955	277,139	1,233,786.60	
1851	4,945,220	3,910,694	310,685	1,400,934.80	
1852	5,658,878	4,584,107	390,821	1,639,037.60	
1853	6,460,882	4,793,154	488,394	1,800,076.60	
1854	7,385,145	4,949,288	541,466	1,944,958.50	
1855	8,037,172	5,261,198	670,636	2,124,211.20	
1856	8,446,809	5,953,794	694,825	2,313,369.70	
1857	8,630,724	6,561,472	759,393	2,479,124.00	
1858	9,317,008	7,125,406	1,054,224	2,778,471.60	
1859	10,278,973	7,359,905	1,188,403	2,975,239.50	
1860	10,963,829	7,701,783	1,293,435	3,154,113.50	
1861	4,927,223	11,687,260	8,184,992	1,488,820	3,430,524.63
1862	8,525,168	12,268,420	8,549,335	1,615,841	3,668,297.08
1863	10,168,329	13,241,095	9,098,170	1,759,015	3,949,032.79

(To be Continued.)

The 2 reales Blue of Spain of 1851.

We copy the following from the *Timbre Poste*:

" We have sought information in various places in regard to the pair of stamps, said to have been found by Mr. Vives, and consisting of a 2 and 6 reales blue of Spain, of the issue of 1851. We have now been informed by Mr. Mahe that he has fortunately had an opportunity of seeing the famous pair and that he considers it perfectly genuine. The following may therefore be taken as proven:—the 2 reales blue is an error, resulting from the insertion of a cliche of this value in the plate of the 6 reales, an error which must have been rectified at once. We recognize, therefore, that we must have been mistaken in declaring this 2 reales stamp in blue to be an essay, and in believing what was written to us by the Royal Stamp Printing Establishment of Spain: 'That this 2 reales was a special essay which Mr. Bartolomi Coromine, the engraver of the stamp, preserved in his collection, which he recently sold to his cousin, Mr. Estruch.' "

Some Notes on the Telegraph Companies of the United States; their Stamps and Franks.

BY JOSEPH RICH.

(Continued from page 218.)

NEW YORK & NEW ENGLAND UNION TELEGRAPH CO.



This company was organized in 1849. It established a line in opposition to the New York and Boston Magnetic Telegraph Ass'n, which used the Morse system of telegraphy. Under the influence of Genl. Lefferts, the capital, which was fixed at \$100,000, was subscribed. The route was along the Pawtucket pike road from Boston to Providence, thence it followed the railroad to Olneyville and southward, by the New London, Middletown, Norwich and New Haven pike, to Eighth Avenue, New York. It was built of a single line of No. 9 galvanized wire. A peculiar insulator, known as the Lefferts block insulator, was used. The system was a chemical one and was supposed to be the invention of a Mr. Bain, but the evidence is in favor of his having stolen whatever ideas he may have had on the subject from Mr. Morse's early instruments, because he was unable to obtain a patent in the United States for his invention.

The company established neat offices, well located and attractively fitted up. I will quote a few words as to the employees: "The receivers were selected for their politeness, were well dressed and silver tongued. A large business was offered and was promptly and skillfully handled. The receipts for the year ending March 30, 1851, were \$34,529 24, the second year they were \$41,521.30." The company, that is this Merchants' Line—the name by which it is generally known—and the New York & Boston Magnetic were at continual warfare, and suits for infringement of patent were brought against the Merchants' Line. This resulted in the union of the two companies, under the title of the New York & New England Union Telegraph Co. The general director was Thos. M. Clark, whose business methods led to many economies. One was an order that "all Morse operators be instructed to copy their own messages as they receive them, and this led to what is known to-day as 'sound reading', in order that they might save themselves the trouble of making two copies. I have a little story to record in connection with sound reading which I have stolen from Tegg, who stole it from the London Times. It is as follows:

"We are requested by the Reuter Telegraph Co. to correct an erroneous announcement, made in their Brisbane telegram of the 2d inst. (published on the 5th inst.), stating that 'Lady Kennedy has given birth to twins, the eldest being a son.' The company explained that the message they received contained the words 'Governor—Queensland—Twins—First Son.' Being, however, subsequently informed that Sir Arthur K ennedy was unmarried and

that there must be some mistake, a telegraphic repetition was at once demanded. It has been received to-day (11th inst.), and shows that the words really telegraphed by the Reuter agent were: 'Governor—Queensland—*Turns—First—Sod*', alluding to the Maryborough Gympie R. R. in course of construction. The words in italics were mutilated by the telegraph in transmission from Australia, and reaching the company in the form mentioned, gave rise to the mistake."

It will be noticed from what I have stated just before, that the lines passed through certain cities. We know seals used by this company in New York, Providence and New Haven. There is every reason to believe that a seal will some day be found bearing the name of the Boston office. It is, of course, out of the question to consider the seals of this company as stamps. There is not the slightest evidence that they were ever used either to prepay a message or to pay for carrying a message from the telegraph office to the point of destination, or that they were used as franks. I have had the privilege of examining a number of these seals, some in the collections of Mr. Clarence H. Eagle and Mr. H. E. Deats, I have also three in my own collection, and have seen quite a number within the last ten years, in the hands of dealers. In no instance have I found the slightest trace of gum on the upper flap of any of the envelopes sealed with these Merchants' Line seals. They are no more telegraph stamps than the circular labels of the Magnetic Telegraph Co. The New York & Erie and the New York & Boston both have exactly the same status; nothing more, nothing less. The label of the Merchants' Line is a copper plate engraving, and consists of an eagle couchant with spread wings, on a double line shield. In the shield is a six-line inscription ornamentally arranged:

"Merchants'
Line
Telegraph
29
Wall St.,
N. York."

" 23—Canal St.—Providence. " 146—Chapel St.—New Haven." The whole design is surrounded by a single lined rectangle, having the corners broken by small quarter circles, and measuring 19x24 mm. in the New York stamp, 18½x25 mm. in the Providence stamp, and the same in the New Haven stamp. They are printed on a heavy, surface-glazed paper and are trimmed to measure about 20x25 mm. In the majority of cases the corners have been cut off diagonally, making an irregular octagon. They were used in 1850.

The labels of the Merchants' Line Telegraph are in bad repute, because of some of the things which are known about them. For many years the labels held an honored position in the catalogues and at one time were priced as high as \$5 per copy. But one day a firm of stamp dealers, of New York City, unearthed a lot with the Providence address on them, for which they charged the modest sum of \$20 each. Then some one discovered (I wonder how that discovery was made) that the long accepted stamp was only a label for sealing the envelopes, and the firm of stamp dealers were obliged to disgorge. My copy cost me \$20, and I know a man who paid \$50 for one not much better. There is an old Spanish proverb which applies to this case, "If fools went not to market, bad wares would not be sold." We must therefore, conclude that the long-listed first issue U. S. Telegraph stamp

is not a telegraph stamp at all. The list of varieties of this label, so far as known, is as follows :

New York,	black on red glazed paper
"	" yellow "
Providence,	" red "
"	" green "
(?)	" yellow "
New Haven,	" red "

CITY & SUBURBAN.



The City and Suburban, as it is known to collectors of stamps, but properly, The New York City & Suburban Printing Telegraph Co., was the first telegraph company to do a purely local business. It was organized in 1855. It grew from the practice, originated in 1849 by Col. R. M. Hoe, of having the business office and factories of the same firm connected by a private wire. The company began business with a central office in a deep basement in Chambers St., near Broadway. Three wires radiated from there to Chatham Sq., East Broadway and Pike Slip.—to a basement opposite the St. Nicholas Hotel,—to the Astor House and 21 Wall St. The tariff was 10 cents for 10 words. Messages were few and far between and the scheme was a failure. Henry Bentley had been general manager, constructor, repairer, batteryman and cashier. The company having failed, he leased the lines from the stockholders, agreeing to pay them 25 per cent. of all he made. He arranged for office rent free in a number of hotels and for board, without charge, for an operator. On these terms he opened offices at the Metropolitan, New York and St. Germain hotels. He also established offices at the Broadway Post Office, near Canal St., Broadway & 17th St., Fourth Ave. & 26th St., Crystal Palace, and at two other points on the east side of the city. Immediately a fine business sprang up. I now quote from Reid's book "The Telegraph in America":

"While thus carrying out his project of a City Telegraph, Bentley started a system of message depositories where messages might be left, called for and carried by messengers to the telegraph offices. For this purpose he had stamps of various denominations in the form of a small shield engraved, which could be purchased and affixed to a dispatch when deposited. Boxes for the reception of dispatches were left with druggists and others. Messengers called at stated hours and carried them to the telegraph stations. But, spirited as all this was, it would not work. Wrong tariffs were paid. Illegible messages were dropped in the boxes. Answers, also, were received with imperfect addresses, which made delivery impossible. All this soon raised a storm, and claims for damages became unpleasantly frequent. Under such circumstances the boxes were withdrawn, and the experiment has not been repeated except in two or three European cities where it is now being attempted.

In connection with these telegraphic arrangements, Bentley started the Madison Square Post Office, soon after known as "Bentley's Dispatch", for the delivery of letters in the city and for deposit at the General Post Office. There were, at that time, no auxiliary post offices. Letter carriers were rare and deliveries few. Letter writers had to go or send to the General Post Office to deposit their letters. Bentley offered to do this for a cent each.

The project was well received and thousands of letters were brought to him daily. This was maintained for several years with great success and profit. At last Bentley sold out at a large price. Ill health also induced him to dispose of his telegraphic arrangements and lines to the American Telegraph Company by whom they were, subsequently, greatly enlarged."

The stamps issued were of three values, 1, 2 and 3c, and were printed in sheets together. Just how many were in a sheet is unknown. The largest number ever seen together is three, the 1, 2 and 3c, in a horizontal strip. Probably they were printed in sheets of 100 stamps and, as the tariff is known to have been 10 cents for 10 words, two 3's and two 2's would answer that purpose. The extra cent was probably used in case the words ran over the ten. These stamps, for a long time, were supposed to have been Telegraph Delivery stamps, and were believed to have been used by the Western Union Telegraph Co., doing business under the name of the City & Suburban Telegraph Co., in Brooklyn; and it is also reported that these were checks given to messenger boys as a fee for the delivery of telegrams in various parts of the City of Brooklyn, and that, on Saturday nights, they were cashed. Hence, so few are to be seen. They may be described as follows: —Two concentric horizontal ovals, the outer being scalloped and measuring 30x20 mm. Between the two concentric circles the name, "The City & Suburban Telegraph"; in the center the value, "One Cent" (2 cents—3 cents), with ornamental dashes; printed on a thin white wove paper, imperforate.

The City & Suburban Telegraph Co.

1c black

2c "

3c "

A fairly well made counterfeit is in existence, also a poorer made counterfeit which is printed in blue.

CALIFORNIA STATE TELEGRAPH CO.

If there was any portion of the United States which, in the early '50's, felt the need of the telegraph more than another, it was California, and the first movement to establish a line was made by Messrs. Oliver C. Allen and Clark Burnham, of New York. In 1852, these gentlemen obtained from the Legislature of California the right to operate a line between San Francisco, San Jose, Stockton, Sacramento and Marysville, on condition that the line should be finished by Nov. 1, 1853. The California Telegraph Co. was organized in the fall of 1852, but the line was never completed on account of the price of money, which at that time was worth from 5 to 10 per cent. a month in California. Early in 1853 another unsuccessful attempt was made. In the meantime, however, J. E. Strong had obtained sufficient subscriptions from the mining towns of Nevada, Grass Valley and Auburn to erect a wire upon trees between these places. It went into operation in July 1853, and was the first line of telegraph erected upon the Pacific coast. In 1853 the California Telegraph Co. was re-organized and re-incorporated, the name this time being the California State Telegraph Co. The old franchise and the material of the old company were purchased. This new company meant business, and immediately they made arrangements to build a line of two wires to follow the stage line to Marysville via Sacramento. The two wires were, one for "up" and the other for "down" business. The duplex system was not then in use. The builders of this line had no perception of the value of their work, as the line was built of very indifferent material. The first section was from San Francisco to San Jose, and it was not then realized

that this was the beginning of a union of the East and the West by means of the telegraph wire. The line was completed to Marysville by Oct. 26, 1853. The tariff was high—\$2 for ten words between San Francisco, Stockton, Sacramento and Marysville, and \$1 between San Francisco and San Jose. When it is remembered that San Jose is but a few miles from San Francisco, it will be understood how high this tariff was.

Another line was built in California not long after, known as the Alta Telegraph Co. This was, at first, in competition with the California State Telegraph Co. and was finally absorbed by it. In 1856 the Northern Telegraph Co. was organized to construct a line between Marysville and Yreka. This was also, after competition, absorbed by the California State Telegraph Co. In 1860 an agent of the Western Union Telegraph Co. arrived in San Francisco, with the intention of starting a movement for a telegraph line across the continent. A few weeks after his arrival the Northern Telegraph Co. had been absorbed. The Atlantic & Pacific, another line which had been built in California, also came under the influence of the Western Union, and the Placerville & Humboldt Telegraph Co. was also taken into this friendly family (all by means of union with the California State Telegraph Co.) with a united capital of \$1,250,000. It was in 1866 that the Western Union Telegraph Co. really absorbed the California State Telegraph Co. by purchasing the control of its stock. In January, 1867, the Western Union Co. decided to take direct control of the lines, and George Hart Mumford, who was afterwards Vice-President and Secretary of the Western Union Telegraph Co., was put in charge.

It would appear, therefore, that the franks of the California State Telegraph Co. were really issued by the Western Union Telegraph Co., as the Western Union was then in control of its lines. It would also appear to be safe to speculate upon the Western Union Telegraph franks having their origin in the telegraph franks issued by the California State Telegraph Co., as we find that this company was the first to issue a frank, which is dated "1870." It may be interesting, in this connection, to state that the Trans-Atlantic Cable might not have been necessary, had a scheme, which was proposed in California in 1861, gone through. The scheme was nothing less than to build a telegraph line from San Francisco along the coast to Alaska and Behring Strait, crossing that by a cable 39 miles long and sunk only to a depth of 160 feet, thence, by Asiatic Russia (known to us as Siberia), into Europe. It was estimated that this line would not cost very much. Russia had guaranteed to build from Moscow to the Pacific; the line from San Francisco to Vancouver had already been built; it lacked only 1800 miles to Behring Strait. At an estimated cost of \$100 per mile, the total would only have been \$180,000. To this amount must be added \$100,000 for a survey and other expenses.

In examining the franks of the California State Telegraph Co., we find that there are three types. The first was issued in 1870 and consists of a label 25x30 mm. It is type set. In the centre is "1870"; above this, in a curved line, in Roman capitals "CALIFORNIA STATE TEL. CO."; below it "Frank No." and dotted line; at the top "Free Business Stamp"; at the bottom, in two lines, "Geo. H. Mumford, Prest."; the whole surrounded by a single lined rectangular frame, measuring as above stated; all printed over a background of ornamental type set diamonds. The control number is printed in red



ink from steel dies. The highest control number seen is "101". They were printed in sheets of at least six stamps and perforated.

1870. No value; black and blue on white.



Second type, 1870, lithographed. The design consists of a central oval printed in red, and bearing, in colorless characters, "1870"; just above this, in an ornamental frame, the word "Frank"; in two curved labels, one above and the other below, the words "Cal. State" and "Telegraph"; in a colorless label, below the lower curved label, "G. H. Mumford, Pres't." The corners are occupied by ornamental scrolls. The design measures 22x26 mm. and is printed in black on wove paper, perforated.

1870. No value, black and red on white, perforated.



The third design is very similar to the second, and any description of it would coincide with that of the second type of 1870. The main difference is that the central oval lacks any color, and that the label above the central oval, bearing the word "Frank", is of a more ornamental design. The date is printed in salmon, vertically, and across this the control number; the highest number seen being 103.

The years following, namely, 1872, 1873, 1874 and finally, 1875, are all similar, though not the same, and vary in the color of the impression as well as in the color of the date printed in the central oval.

1871	no value	black and salmon	on white	wove,	perforated
1872	"	green and red	"	"	"
1873	"	red and salmon	"	"	"
1874	"	blue and salmon	"	"	"
1875	"	brown and green	"	"	"

In 1875 there was also issued a form of telegraph "pass", which, it seems, accompanied the book of stamps, if they were issued in book form. Of course, this cannot be considered in any sense a frank or a stamp. I merely refer to it because it has come under my notice.

WESTERN UNION TELEGRAPH CO.

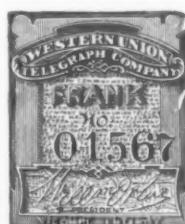
The Western Union Telegraph Co. had its origin in two inventions, both rivals of the Morse system of telegraphy. Of these two the more important was the House Printing Telegraph. This instrument was patented in 1846 and at that time appeared to be the highest product of the human mind, as applied to telegraphic invention. This was owned by the American Telegraph Co. The other competitor was the Hughes instrument, also owned by the American Telegraph Co., and upon which its business career depended. In 1847 Hugh Downing, of Philadelphia thought that he saw a fortune in the House patent and bought a trifling interest in it, and in 1849 constructed a line from New York to Philadelphia, called the "New Jersey Magnetic Telegraph Co." The capital was \$100,000. The line was along the turnpike between Philadelphia and Fort Lee, and across the Delaware, Raritan and North Rivers by the use of masts. Mr. Downing was a very industrious and active man, but indiscreet and self-willed, and thereby lost a great deal of business. Henry J. Rogers was appointed superintendent, and the company built up a large and prosperous business. In fact, it became so prosperous that the greatest mass of business of the press was taken from the Magnetic

Telegraph Co. and given to the House Printing Co. In 1859, it became consolidated with the American Telegraph Co.

In 1849, there was organized in the state of New York a line known as the "New York State Telegraph Co.". The line ran from New York to Buffalo and was to cost about \$100,000.

On April 1, 1851, a number of gentlemen from New York and Rochester organized the New York & Mississippi Valley Printing Telegraph Co., with a capital of \$360,000. The route was to be through the state of New York, from Buffalo to Pennsylvania, and along the south side of Lake Erie, and thence to St. Louis. In April, 1854 these companies agreed to consolidate. On April 4, 1856, a charter was granted in New York state to the Western Union Telegraph Co., this being the name which Mr. Ezra Cornell, who was a large owner of the stocks of the corporations, insisted the new combination should bear. The headquarters of the Western Union Telegraph Co. were at first located at Rochester, N. Y. Shortly afterwards it moved to New York and established itself at 145 Broadway. It will be unnecessary to go into its further history.

In 1871 this company began the practice of issuing franks to its stockholders, to members of the press, to politicians who might grant it favors, to railroad officials whom it desired to own. These franks may be described as follows: In the center are the words "FRANK" and "No." in solid letters; under it in red or other colors is the surcharged control number of the frank, and this number usually has in front of it a serial number or letter, all of which is in a square, the ground of which is made up of "Western Union Telegraph Co." repeated many times. Over this square is a double curved solid tablet, on which are the words "Telegraph Co." in white letters, and above this, in a solid arched tablet, "Western Union" in white letters. Directly over the word "Frank" is a white, geometric ornament. Below the square is an oblong tablet containing the name of the president in script, and the word "President" at the base of the tablet in solid letters. The ground-work of the tablet is "Western Union" many times repeated, in a series of geometric curves in color. The entire engraving is on a tablet of vertical parallel lines; at the base of the design is the word "Complimentary" in white letters on a solid ground. Engraved by the National Bank Note Co., and printed on white wove paper, perf. 12; size 25x30½ mm. The franks of 1870 were probably printed in blocks of eight, two of these blocks being enclosed in a cover bearing the title of the company and other information, including the conditions upon which the frank was issued. In 1872 they were bound in covers of a smaller size, in blocks of four, and this form has been retained up to the present day. The first four used did not bear any date, and are known only by their color.



WESTERN UNION TELEGRAPH FRANKS.

Printed by the National Bank Note Company.

1871,	no value,	green,	William Orton,	Pres't.
1872,	"	vermilion,	"	"
1873,	"	blue,	"	"
1874,	"	brown,	"	

Date at sides in solid color.

1875,	no value,	green,	William Orton,	Pres't.
1876,	"	vermilion,	"	"
1877,	"	mauve,	"	"
1878,	"	bistre,	"	"
1879,	"	blue,	Norvin Green,	"

Printed by the American Bank Note Co.

1880,	no value,	rose,	Norvin Green,	Pres't.
1881,	"	green,	"	"
1882,	"	blue,	"	"
1883,	"	brown,	"	"
1884,	"	violet,	"	"
1885,	"	green,	"	"
1886,	"	purple,	"	"
1887,	"	red brown,	"	"
1888,	"	blue,	"	"
1889,	"	olive,	"	"
1890,	"	purple,	"	"
1891,	"	brown,	"	"
1892,	"	vermilion,	"	"
1893,	"	blue,	"	"
1894,	"	green,	Thos. T. Eckert,	"

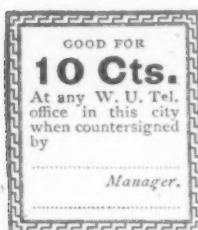
In 1895, the design was somewhat changed. The word "Frank" in the center is now in a more ornamental and shaded letter; the word "No." is in a white outline Roman letter; the lower label ceases to be ornamental and the background, instead of being made up of the words "Western Union" repeated, consists of ornamental figures. The size remains about the same, but the perforation is 14 instead of 12.



Printed by the International Bank Note Co.

1895,	no value,	brown,	Thos. T. Eckert,	Pres't.
1896,	"	purple,	"	"
1897,	"	red,	"	"
1898,	"	green,	"	"
1899,	"	olive,	"	"

The control number was either written with a pen, stamped with a rubber hand stamp, or printed on a printing press. In the early numbers, the serial number which appears most frequently is "O". In 1875, we find A, B, C, D, E, and these appear to run through the entire series.



Four curious labels have come under my notice, which are worthy of description, because they may lead to the unearthing of a scheme for the prepayment of telegrams. They are printed on salmon colored paper and measure 28x31 mm. The design consists of an ordinary type set Grecian border, inside of which is the inscription "Good for 5 (10, 25, 50) cents at any W. U. Tel. Office in this city, when countersigned by . . . Manager"; with blank lines for the name of the manager. Whether these are merely essays, or whether they were in use by some of the offices under the control of the Western Union Telegraph Co., is not known. I shall be glad to receive any information upon the subject.

COLUSA, LAKE, AND MENDOCINO TELEGRAPH CO.¹

I cannot find anything about this company, except a mere statement that such a company did exist, and that it had 27 offices, 32 employees, owned 260 miles of poles and 260 miles of wire; therefore, it was a single line telegraph. What other information we have on the subject appeared in *Filatelic Facts and Fallacies*, some years ago. I quote it in full:

"During a conversation with an old time collector not long since, the subject of Locals and Franks was touched upon, and incidentally he mentioned that somewhere in his collections he had some stamps that he could find no mention of in the published catalogues.

With a collector's keen instinct of something new in sight, it was suggested they be hunted up, which was done, and some three or four sheets of the stamps illustrated herewith were the result of the search.

The owner could give but little information, further than he had had them for upward of fifteen years, and they were given him by a friend now dead.

With a sample in hand the next attempt was to authenticate the stamp, find its progenitors and dig up its history.

Mr. Finn of the Western Union Telegraph Company, who has been a constructor of telegraph lines in all parts of this coast for 30 years past, was sought, as being most likely to be informed as to the existence of any and all lines in the State. The result was most satisfactory, Mr. Finn having personally superintended the construction of a portion of this line about 20 years ago.

The line was known when first built, as the "PRINCETON, COLUSA AND GRAND ISLAND TELEGRAPH CO.", and was situated in Colusa County, Calif. It was shortly afterward extended to Lake County, and the name changed to "COLUSA, LAKE AND MENDOCINO TELEGRAPH CO.", with Mr. P. L. Washburn as its Superintendent.

Stamps were issued for the prepayment of telegrams and sold in the form of coupon books.



This much by the way of history; as to the stamps themselves, they are type-set and printed in black on a white wove gummed paper, 10 stamps in a sheet, in two horizontal rows of five each, each sheet being a page in the coupon book, and measuring $4\frac{1}{2}$ inches horizontally, and $2\frac{1}{4}$ inches vertically, perforated 12, the outside margins not perforated, thus leaving eight stamps in each sheet perforated on three sides, and two stamps on two sides only, while none are perforated on all four sides.

When sold, they were surcharged in blue with the initials of the superintendent, "P. L. W."

The fact that this was a country line, with no San Francisco terminal, probably explains why it had been overlooked by the collectors of its time.

This stamp should certainly take an equal place with the well-known California State Telegraph stamps in the estimation of all collectors."

Two values are known, the 5c and 10c.

5c black, blue surcharge.

10c black, " "

AMERICAN RAPID TELEGRAPH CO.

This company was organized in February, 1879, under the laws of the state of New York, with a capital of \$3,000,000. It was a pretentious company. They proposed, by means of a machine which they owned, to revolutionize the telegraphy of the world. Mr. D. H. Craig had received, during the summer of 1878, permission to use the wires of the Western Union Telegraph Co., to test a system of automatic telegraphic transmission, practically the same as that of Bain, which many years previously had proved a failure. Mr. Craig was very sanguine, and in a manual for the telegraph, speaking of his system, he writes:—"What the postal car is, as compared with the postal coach of fifty years ago, the new system of machine telegraphing is, as compared with the Morse or other hand key systems of the present day. Practically demonstrated results already justify the assertion that ordinary business letters can now be telegraphed at a speed of one thousand words per minute, between any two points within five hundred miles, for less than the postal charges on half-ounce letters, carried an equal distance, forty years ago. The circular of the company claimed the introduction of six new features.—

One: Impression messages at a uniform tariff of 25 cents for thirty words, with instant transmission and delivery.

Second: Mail messages: delivery of fifty words for 25 cents guaranteed within two hours.

Third: Night messages, fifty words for 15 cents, mailed before 9 A. M.

Fourth: Press reports, 500 miles, one hundred words for ten cents.

Fifth: The use of stamps.

Sixth: Street boxes with collections, every 15 minutes."

The circular goes on to show the difference in the capacity of the Morse system and the American Rapid system,—how the employment of girls, constituting cheap labor, would reduce the cost of telegraphing enormously; of the enormous power of transmission over a single wire, and how one thousand words will cost the company 19 cents the first year, 15 cents the second year, and, in the 13th year it would be reduced to $6\frac{1}{2}$ cents per thousand words. Too bad the company never lived to be 13 years old!

Mr. Gerrit Smith, one of the ablest electricians, and with whom I was, at that time, acquainted, greatly improved the system. Under his guidance 480,000 words a day could be sent. This was in 1881. I trust you will pardon me for quoting from a memorandum journal which I kept in those days, when I had very little to do and visited everything that was worth visiting around New York. I find, under date of May 3rd, 1881, that I visited the office of the American Rapid Co., where I called on Mr. Smith, the chief engineer, who took me through the operating room to see the company's system. My notes read : "The messages are received from the general public at Cortlandt St. and Broadway, and sent through tubes, by means of compressed air, to the operating rooms on the fourth floor of the Benedict Building, opposite. However, before being sent up there they are stamped with a green stamp. When the message reaches the operating room, it is put into its proper bin, with reference to its destination, and from this it is again taken in hand by one of the operators (mostly girls), who proceeds to make a perforation of it by means of a machine, which seems to be a combination of a sewing machine, punching apparatus and typewriter. The operators are able to perforate about 35 words per minute. The perforated sheet is received on a reel automatically and is then taken to the transmitting table to await its turn to be sent to its destination. The transmitter consists of two metal disks, separated by one of vulcanite, and of two metal bands, which are attached to a spring and, when in use, rest on these two metal disks. The perforation is attached to these disks, the spring lowered and the crank turned, and the two metal bands make an electric circuit everytime they fall into one of these holes. The result at the receiving end is dot, double dot or dash, or quadruple dot or long dash. The perforations can be transmitted at the rate of 800 words a minute, and can be received at the other end at the same rate. The receiving machine consists of a revolving disk and a marker, which is worked somewhat like a Morse receiver. The operator is signalled, whereupon he turns the disk by means of the crank, and the prepared paper which is attached to it receives the message in Morse characters. The slip is given to girls who copy it on a typewriter, and the operation is complete."

The stamps called for in the circular were issued and were sold. They were printed by the American Bank Note Co. in sheets of 100, and were of three kinds : the first kind, labeled " Telegram " for the prepayment of messages; the second kind, " Duplicate "; and the third kind, " Collect ". These " duplicate " and " collect " stamps were printed in alternate rows on the same sheet. The cancellation in use was either the word " Paid " in a rectangle, or the letters " O C " or some other letters, or the name of the receiving office.

The " Duplicate " stamps were used in the office of the company to indicate the amount paid, for what are known as, " repeated messages ". It is well known that repeated messages are transmitted at a less price than the originals, and accounts for the denominations of these stamps differing somewhat from those marked " Telegram ".

The " Collect " stamps, as their name indicates, were attached to telegrams which had not been prepaid, and indicated to the receiver the amount which the company desired to collect. The blanks of the company bear at the right hand side the following imprint :—" Please pay no charges on this message unless the amount is denoted hereon by the Company's stamp."



The design of the "Telegram" stamps consists of a central ornamental numeral or numerals on a background of lathe-work and surrounded by a twelve-scolloped circle. Above, in left corner, "AM"; immediately beneath it in an oblique label "Rapid Tel." and directly under "Tel.", in a curved label, the letters "Co." At the base in an oblique label, parallel to the one above, the word "Telegram".

Printed on white, wove paper, perforated 12.

- 1c black
- 3c orange
- 5c brown
- 10c lilac
- 15c emerald green
- 20c red
- 25c pink
- 50c ultramarine



The "collect" stamps are all of the same design, as the "Telegram" stamps except that in the lower label the word "COLLECT" takes the place of the word "Telegram".

Printed on white wove paper, perforated 12.

- 1c brown
- 5c blue
- 15c puce brown
- 20c olive



The "Duplicate" stamps are all of the same design, which consists of large ornamental figure or figures of value on an involved background of lathe-work and enclosed within an ornamental diamond-shaped frame. The diamond rests on an ornamental shaded shield which contains in either upper corner the letters "A" or "R" and in the lower corners "T" or "CO.". At the base of this shield is a label of solid color bearing in white letters the word "DUPLICATE".

Printed on white wove paper, perforated 12.

- 1c brown
- 5c blue
- 15c puce brown
- 20c olive



The Postage Stamps, Envelopes, Wrappers, Post Cards and Telegraph Stamps of the British Colonies, Possessions and Protectorates in Africa.

PART II.

**COMPRISING GAMBIA, GOLD COAST, GRIQUALAND EAST, GRIQUALAND WEST,
LAGOS, MADAGASCAR, MATABELELAND, MAURITIUS AND NATAL.**

Compiled and Published by the Philatelic Society, London.

This work has reached our hands, and we may say that it is a worthy companion to the previous publications of the London Society. We cannot expect to find anything new in a number of the countries which are treated in this part, as their issues have been practically without striking varieties. However, the work furnishes some new material which will probably be included in future catalogues. The reference list of each country is preceded by preliminary notes, some of which, especially those on Mauritius and Natal, are extremely interesting and furnish valuable material to the student of the stamps of these countries.

Griqualand East. Private local post, Mount Currie Express. These stamps, specimens of which have appeared from time to time, are now recognized, although they have not yet secured the standing accorded to a regular issue of postage stamps by an established government. It appears that Mr. Darby, the manager of Messrs. Ballance & Goodliffe, who did business in the territory of Griqualand East and in Alfred County, Natal, used to employ a native runner to go regularly for his post, and the inhabitants, availing themselves of this opportunity of getting their post carried to and fro, Mr. Darby found that his runner was patronized more than accorded with his convenience. He thereupon received verbal permission from the Government to have a stamp struck off and sold to the public, and the stamp was quasi recognized by the laws of the country as of the value of 1d. The stamps were used between 1874 and 1877.

Madagascar. A complete history is given of the issue and use of the large labels which are noted in our catalogue, and this should put an end to the attempts which have been made for a number of years, to discredit the legitimacy of their issue. The fact that practically no used specimens are known should not militate against these labels, as the peculiar method of their use made the finding of used specimens almost impossible. The labels were sold by the British Vice Consulate at their face value, and they were not pasted on the letters which they franked. One corner of each stamp was gummed, and this gummed portion was lightly pasted on the letter and removed by the Vice-Consul, who substituted for it Mauritius stamps of an equal value, which Mauritius stamps were attached to the letters in the regular way. We cannot conceive of any line of reasoning which would justly debar these labels from recognition as regular postage stamps, as they fully prepaid the postage on the letters which were forwarded through the Vice-Consulate. However, in addition to these it appears that two other issues both of which have been known for some time and refused recognition, were issued by competent authority and should probably be included in catalogues

The issue of January, 1895.



1d	black on blue gray wove paper,	6 types
4d	" thick white laid paper	"
6d	" pale yellow wove paper	"
8d	" salmon wove paper	"
1s	" fawn wove paper	"
2s	" bright rose wove paper	"
4s	" gray wove paper	"

Error, 4d spelled "FUOR", instead of "FOUR".

The compilers of the work remark as follows:

"These stamps constituted a provisional issue until others arrived from England. There seems little doubt, however, that the stamps and also those of the succeeding issue were made with the idea of selling them to collectors and dealers; otherwise, stamps ranging in value up to 4 shillings were hardly necessary to prepay postage rates of 1 penny and 4 pence (sic.) Both sets of stamps were condemned by the Society for the Suppression of Speculative Stamps, but a certain number of them were undoubtedly used for prepaying postage. All the values of the first issue were supplied post marked to order, in blue or lilac, with a circular hand stamp, containing "British Mail, Antananarivo" and a date, often "31 Jan. '95" or "15 May '95".

Issue of March, 1895.

Lithographed on white wove paper, perforated 12.



2d ultramarine

1s deep greenish blue

4d rose

2s chocolate brown

6d deep green

4s deep lilac mauve

These stamps were in use for only a few months as the post was suppressed when the French troops entered Antananarivo, at the end of September, 1895.

The typographical appearance of the book is, of course, beyond criticism, but we regret that we cannot say the same for the illustrations. The plates of the early stamps of Mauritius are far below the standard set by the London Society, and with the vast amount of material offered by European collections we expected much finer productions.

NOTE.—The publishers' price for the volume is 16 shillings and we are prepared to supply a few copies, duty paid and post free, for \$5.

The Stamps of the Revolutionary Government of the Independent State of Acre, Brazil.

One of our correspondents has sent us a copy of the *Folha do Norte* of June 1st, published in Belem, in the State of Para, Brazil, in which the intended issue of a set of stamps for the State of Acre, which is now in revolution, is announced. We give herewith a translation of the decree, as published by the newspaper referred to :

"ORGANIZATION OF POST OFFICES.

"First report of the Secretary General to the Director of the P. O.

In accordance with Decree No. 15, of the Provisional Government, which organized the mail service of the State, I inform you that on August 1st of this year, there will be put in circulation stamps of the following descriptions :

Stamps of the value of 800, 500 and 200 reis; they will measure 37x26 mm. and will bear the following designs :

A landscape on the river Acre; 'History', represented by a female figure seated, at whose feet are placed arms and ammunition, as emblems of strength and liberty. The 200 reis stamps will be blue, the 500 red and the 800 yellow.

Stamps of the value of 2000 and 5000 reis. These will measure 26x37 mm. and bear as a design the national flag in proper colors, surrounded by ornaments printed in black ink.

City of Acre, 1st May, 1900.

(signed) Rodrigo de Carvalho."

Some doubt has been expressed as to the continuance of the revolution until the date fixed for the issue of the stamps.

Hawaii 12c blue of 1894.

Philatelic Facts and Fallacies reports, on the authority of the Honolulu Bulletin of May 15th, that a speculator bought up the entire lot of 12c stamps remaining in the hands of the Post Office. The amount involved is said to be in the neighborhood of \$5,000, so that our speculating friend has secured about 40,000 specimens. No doubt he anticipates realizing somewhere around \$1,000,000 profit on his investment, but we predict that before a year has elapsed he will be glad to sell the stamps in small lots at face value.

The Postage Stamps of the United States.

BY JOHN N. LUFF.

COMMUNICATION.

Editor AMERICAN JOURNAL OF PHILATELY,
Dear Sir:

I am now engaged in revising for publication in book form my history of the "Postage Stamps of the United States," which has been appearing in the JOURNAL for the past three years. I desire to add to it any items which may be of interest to collectors. It has occurred to me that a paragraph devoted to the subject of stamps cancelled before use might be desirable, and also a list of the various cancellations. I will be obliged if any of your readers who has such pre-cancelled stamps in his collection, will kindly send me a list of them, or forward the stamps for examination; I should prefer the latter. For all favors I tender my thanks in advance.

Very truly yours,

JOHN N. LUFF.

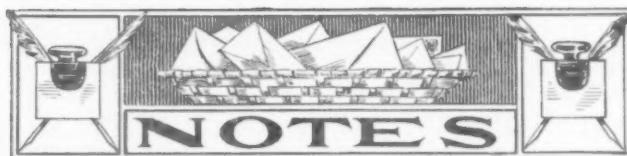
Buffalo Exposition Stamps.

The Weekly Philatelic Era, in its Washington Notes, gives a list of the designs which have been adopted for the Buffalo Exposition stamps, which are to appear next year. The list is as follows:

- 1c a lake steamer
- 2c an express train
- 4c an automobile
- 5c Niagara Falls
- 8c canal locks at Sault Sainte Marie
- 10c the American flag

The stamps are all to be in two colors, with the exception of the flag which is to show all three colors.





BRITISH PROTECTORATE.—The *Monthly Journal* reports, on the authority of Mr. Gordon Smith, that there is a variety of the 2d surcharged with value in figures (our No. 11), in which the figure "2" has a curved tail and is shorter than the ordinary type. It is said that one specimen of this variety is to be found in each pane of sixty stamps.



CAPE OF GOOD HOPE.—We copy the following from the *Monthly Journal*:

"A correspondent at Pretoria, writing at the end of March last, tells us that some of the stamps obtained in the colonial towns occupied by the Boers in January and February were surcharged "Z. A. R.—1900," in two lines diagonally, and were postally used. He adds that this was done locally, and without any authority, and that as soon as the Postal Department at Pretoria heard of the matter these curiosities were ordered to be sent up to the capital. The financial advantages of Philately are fully appreciated at Pretoria, and no doubt a few months hence there will be a few Boer ex-officials with some of these stamps to dispose of. What the values were is not stated."

As these varieties appear to have been issued without official sanction, they are certainly not worthy of recognition.



CRETE.—We copy the following from the *Monthly Journal* as it will be of some interest to our readers, although the envelope referred to can scarcely be considered a regularly issued variety :

"We are shown a curious envelope, with an impression of the first (the locally engraved) stamp impressed upon the flaps, evidently after they were closed. We are told that when the adhesives of this type were printed, supplies of them were sent from Heracleon to one of the other offices inclosed in envelopes upon which an impression of the stamp was struck, as a kind of official frank. On one envelope the stamp was impressed in the right upper corner, and on another on the flaps, as in the case before us. These two are believed to be the only specimens in existence. The envelope is of *white laid* paper, 170x117 mm., and the stamp is cancelled with the word "HPAKLEION," in *black sans-serif* capitals, as were most of the adhesives.

Provisional envelope. 20 par., mauve on white laid."



CHINKIANG.—Among a recent shipment of official stamps of this Treaty Port, we received a few specimens of the 4 and 5c with inverted surcharge.



DOMINICAN REPUBLIC.—In a shipment of the high values of the Jubilee issue, which has just reached us, we find a portion of a sheet of the 1 peso value imperforate.

DUTCH INDIES.—A correspondent of *L'Echo de la Timbrologie* reports having a 1c stamp of the issue of 1870 in brick red, that is to say, in the color of the 2c. It is cancelled "Spt. 21, 1882". We think, however, that this information must be taken *cum grana salis* until more definitely confirmed.



ERITREA.—The *Mitteldeutsche Philatelisten Zeitung* states on the authority of one of its correspondents that an entirely new issue is in preparation. It is stated that each value is to be of a different design.



Fiji ISLANDS.—The *Australian Philatelist* has seen a copy of the 6 pence of the current issue, printed on both sides.



GUATEMALA.—We are informed that all the values up to 25c are soon to appear in new colors. The 1 and 6c are chronicled in this number, and the colors decided upon for the other values are as follows :

2c red
5c blue
10c gray
20c violet
25c light yellow

The values above 50c are to remain the same as before.



INDIA.—We copy the following from the *Philatelic Journal of India* :

"It has been decided that the Indian Post Office will fall into line with that of other countries in the matter of color of its $\frac{1}{2}$, 1 and $2\frac{1}{2}$ anna stamps. Unfortunately this involves a change in the color of the $\frac{1}{4}$ and 2 annas also. We fancy that it will be years before we see the $2\frac{1}{2}$ annas in its new dress. The stock-in-hand of this stamp was estimated to last something over two years while it was the stamp used for all foreign letters. Now that the Imperial Penny Postal Union has started, the stock is likely to last indefinitely. The color of the $\frac{1}{4}$ anna stamp has not yet been decided. A light-brown shade was objected to by the contractors as liable to confusion with the 8 anna stamp by artificial light. It is probable that a slate-gray will be fixed on. The others are to be—

$\frac{1}{2}$	anna yellow green	(like current $2\frac{1}{2}$ annas).
1	" carmine	(" " $\frac{1}{4}$ ")
2	" violet	(like border of current Rs. 5).
$2\frac{1}{2}$	" blue	(like current 2 annas).



KISHENGARH.—Mr. W. T. Wilson informs the *Monthly Journal* that in future this state intends to employ the following colors for its stamps :

$\frac{1}{4}$	anna rose
$\frac{1}{2}$	" blue or green
1	" rose
1	rupee green

NETHERLANDS.—Some time ago it was stated that the 1 florin Coronation stamp existed in two types, and we have now seen specimens of the two varieties. The only difference appears to lie in the numerals of value in the lower corners, which measure as follows : Height $3\frac{1}{2}$ and $3\frac{3}{4}$, width at foot $2\frac{1}{2}$ and $2\frac{3}{4}$ mm. respectively. We suppose that the central design remains the same for all the high values, and that the numerals are inserted whenever a printing is to be made. It is therefore not unlikely that many other varieties of the numerals will appear from time to time.



ORANGE FREE STATE.—We copy a few items of information from our contemporary, the *Monthly Journal*, and we presume that it will be some time before philatelists will be able to make order out of chaos, on account of the multiplicity of surcharges which have been issued, and reported as issued, as an incident of the present war between England and the Dutch Republics :

" One of Mr. Wyndham's letters went down in the *Mexican*, and arrived in a somewhat washed-out condition, but we have been able to decipher it. He adds that the surcharged 1d., *brown*, and 1s., *orange*, are of somewhat doubtful character. Of the former stamp about ten shillings' worth were in the hands of a bank at Bloemfontein, the manager of which got permission to have them made available for use. They were never regularly issued to the public, and the same seems to be the case with the 1s., *orange*. He also states that there were two settings of the surcharge used for the $\frac{1}{2}$ d and 1d stamps, the second of which shows no errors, but the stops are all of a wrong fount, and, we gather, are higher up than they ought to be.

" Another correspondent tells us that he obtained, amongst other things, from a son, who is with his regiment at the front, a block of the $\frac{1}{2}$ d on 3d of 1896, some of the stamps in which bear double, triple, and even quadruple overprints, and amongst them is a figure "2" that is broader than any of those shown in the Catalogue".



SARAWAK.—A correspondent of the *Monthly Journal* states that one sheet of the 2c on 12c red on bluish paper, which was issued a few months ago, was printed with the surcharge inverted. It is stated that the sheet was sold to a Chinaman, who used a considerable portion before the error was noticed.



SIAM.—In assorting a lot of provisional stamps, we find two varieties of the 4 atts on 12 atts, the surcharge being much smaller and narrower in one than in the other. The variety given in our catalogue measures $11\frac{1}{2} \times 3$ mm., including the period, whereas the smaller type measures 11×2 mm.



SWITZERLAND.—It is officially announced that, between the 2d and 15th of July, three stamps are to be issued in celebration of the 25th anniversary of the establishment of the Universal Postal Union. The stamps are to remain available for use until December 31st of this year, on which date they are to become obsolete and uncurrent.

TASMANIA.—The *Australian Philatelist* states that the design which appears on the new 2d stamp was adopted by mistake, the engraver, by some unexplained means, substituting Hobart in the design in the place of the Cataract Gorge. It is stated that the mistake will be remedied later on.

We illustrate the 2½, 3 and 4d values, chronicled in our May number:



TURKEY.—It is stated that the Government of Turkey intends to issue a stamp commemorative of the 25th anniversary of the ascension of Sultan Abdul Hamid to the throne, which anniversary is to be celebrated in August of this year.





BELGIUM.—The *Timbre Poste* states that in April it saw the 10c letter card with the stamp printed in carmine.

We have received the 1 and 2 franc stamps in new colors, namely, orange and lilac respectively.

The *Revue Philatélique Belge* also announces a change in the colors of several of the unpaid letter stamps.

Adhesive stamps.

Perforated 14x13½.

1fr orange

2fr violet

Unpaid letter stamps.

Perforated 14x13½.

10c carmine

50c gray

1fr ochre

Letter card.

10c carmine

varieties mentioned were not regularly issued in the same way.

Adhesive stamps.

Provisional issue.

Watermarked Anchor.

1p on ½p green, Cape of Good Hope, old type

3p on 1p carmine, Cape of Good Hope, 1894 type

CEYLON.—The *Philatelic Journal of India* reports the new 2c stamp, surcharged "On Service", for official use.

Official stamp.

Watermarked Crown and C. A.

Perforated.

2c brown, black surcharge

CAPE OF GOOD HOPE.—It would appear that the stamps surcharged in Mafeking, which we chronicled a short time ago, were really placed in issue by Maj. Gen. Baden-Powell. Several of our contemporaries chronicle the ½, 1 and 3p stamps of the Cape of Good Hope, overprinted "Mafeking 1d (3d or 6d) Besieged", and *Ewen's Weekly Stamp News* has been informed that the 3p lilac British Bechuanaland and the 4p stamp of Great Britain with the Bechuanaland surcharge were also surcharged "6d" and "1s" respectively. For the present we shall recognize only the three Cape stamps, but there is really no reason to assume that the other

CHILE.—In addition to the adhesives of the new issue, which we have chronicled, the *Illustriertes Briefmarken Journal* has seen the 20 and 50c.

A recent number of *Meekel's Weekly* also mentions some envelopes, wrappers and letter sheets, that we have not as yet listed.

We have now received a 5c envelope of a new design, the engraving being beautifully executed, and the whole presenting a handsome appearance.

Adhesive stamps.

Rouletted.

20c black

50c brown

Envelope.

White laid paper.

Size 159x96 mm.

5c ultramarine

Registration envelopes.

15c violet

20c black

Letter sheet.

5c violet

Wrappers.

2c green

20c black

COLOMBIAN REPUBLIC.—Mr. W. F. Gregory has shown us the 5c stamp of the Cucuta type, printed in black on white paper, and also three values, namely, 5, 10 and 20c, bearing a hand stamped surcharge "Andrés B. Fernandez", this being, as we are informed, the name of the General commanding the revolutionary forces in Cucuta. The hand stamp is applied in green on the 5 and 20c stamps, and in black on the 10c.

Adhesive stamps.

Surcharged "Andrés B. Fernandez"

5c black

10c black on pink

20c black on yellow

DANISH WEST INDIES.—It appears that the type, which has been used for the stamps of this Colony since 1873, is to be superseded by a new one, the design being the same as that of the 5, 10 and 20 öre of Denmark of the current issue.

We have received the 1 and 5c in the new type.

Adhesive stamps.

Watermarked Crown.

Perforated 14x13½.

1c light green

5c light blue

French Offices in Morocco.—The *Monthly Circular* has seen the 25c letter card of France, surcharged for use in Morocco.

Letter card.

25c black on rose

FRENCH GUIANA.—"*Stamps*" reports the issue of the 5c stamp for this Colony in the new color.

Adhesive stamp.

Perforated 14x13½.

5c yellow green

FRENCH OCEANICA.—*Ewen's Weekly Stamp News* has received the 5c stamp in the new shade.

Adhesive stamp.

Perforated 14x13½.

5c yellow green

GERMANY.—We have received a specimen of the 2 pfennig stamp in the new design. As the same value, in the old design, was placed in use only a short time ago, we presume that some time will elapse before the stamp in question will be regularly placed in circulation.

Adhesive stamp.

Perforated 14x13½.

2pf slate

GREAT BRITAIN.—The newly issued ½p green has already appeared with the surcharge "Army Official." This information is gleaned from *Ewens Weekly Stamp News*.

Official stamp.
Watermarked Crown.
Perforated 14.
Surcharged "Army Official."
½p green

GUATEMALA.—We have just received the 1 and 6 centavos stamps in the old types, but printed in new colors.

Adhesive stamps.
Perforated 12.
1c dark green
6c emerald green

Bussahir.—On the authority of the *Monthly Journal* we add the following varieties to our previous list :
2a orange, monogram rose, imperf.
4a violet, " " "
8a brown, " purple, "
10a green, " rose, "
4r ultramarine, monogram rose, imperforate

Jhind.—*Le Collectionneur de Timbres Poste* reports the new 3 pies stamp of India, surcharged for this State.

Adhesive stamp.
Watermarked Star.
Perforated 14.
3p carmine, black surcharge.

Nabha.—*Le Collectionneur de Timbres Poste* also reports the appearance of the 3 pies stamp for this State.

Adhesive stamp.
Watermarked Star.
Perforated 14.
3p carmine, black surcharge.

Orcha.—*The Stamp Collectors Fort-*

nightly states that this State of central India has issued a set of stamps consisting of the following values : ½, 1, 2 and 4 annas. The design, which is the same for all values, is said to be not unlike that used for Kishengarh but much better in execution.

Adhesive stamps.
Perforated (?).
½a red
1a violet
2a yellow
4a dark green

MAURITIUS.—We have just received a few specimens of the 16c stamp surcharged "4 CENTS," the type of surcharge being the same as was used in 1898 in surcharging envelopes and wrappers. It is stated that 51,000 of this new variety were issued, all having been bought up on the day on which they were placed on sale.

The *Monthly Journal* has received the current 8c card, surcharged "2—CENTS" in black. The original value of the stamp, and the words "UNION POSTALE UNIVERSELLE", are cancelled with black bars.

Adhesive stamp.
Provisional issue.
Watermarked Crown and C. A.
Perforated 14.
4c on 16c red brown, black surcharge

Postal card.
Provisional issue.
2c on 8c rose, black surcharge

MEXICO.—Several months ago we chronicled the 1, 2 and 15c stamps of the current issue, surcharged "Official" in black. The *Timbre Poste* now adds the 3, 5, 10 and 20c to the set.

Official stamps.
Perforated.
Black surcharge.
3c yellow brown

5c dark blue
10c brown lilac and orange
20c carmine and dark blue

NEW CALEDONIA.—The *Timbre Poste* announces the 5c stamp in the new yellow green color.

Adhesive stamp.

Perforated 14x13½.
5c yellow green

NEW ZEALAND.—We find that we omitted two values in the set of unpaid letter stamps which we chronicled some time ago. We now add them to the list.

Ewen's Weekly Stamp News has seen specimens of the recently issued envelopes, the stamps being of the designs of the current adhesives. Our correspondent states that it is the most poorly executed stationery it has ever seen, and that the issue is only a temporary one, pending the engraving of the dies for embossing.

Unpaid letter stamps.

Watermarked N. Z. and Star.

Perforated.

3p green, numeral in red
8p " " "

Envelopes.

Size 3⅓x5⅓ in.

½p purple black

Size 3¾x9¾ in.

1p pale carmine

Size 3½x4¾ in.

2p pale lake

ORANGE FREE STATE.—In addition to the values which we have previously chronicled with the V. R. I. surcharge we have now received two more varieties. We also notice that a second printing has been made of most of the values, the difference lying in the periods, which in the second setting are generally very thin and placed somewhat above the line,

although a few stamps on each sheet show the large period placed on the line.

From *Ewen's Weekly Stamp News* we understand that the ½ and 1d reply cards have been surcharged "V. R. I." as in the case of the adhesives.

Adhesive stamps.

Surcharged "V. R. I."

Perforated.

2p on 2p violet

3p on 3p blue

Postal cards.

½x½p green, black surcharge

1x1p brown, " "

Russian Offices in the Levant.—We have just received three values of the Russian surcharged stamps, the issue of which was predicted a few months ago.

Adhesive stamps.

Horizontally laid paper.

Watermarked wavy lines

Perforated 14½

4pa on 1k orange, blue surcharge

1opa " 2k green, red "

1pi " 10k dark blue, red surcharge

SALVADOR.—Mr. Julius Herzog has shown us the 12c of the 1899 issue, surcharged in two lines "1900 —3 centavo." Unlike the provisional chronicled in our May number, this has not the wheel surcharge.

Adhesive stamp.

Provisional issue.

Perforated.

3c on 12c gray green, black surcharge

SAMOA.—We have just received a few sets of the 1889 issue of Germany, surcharged "Samoa" diagonally.

Adhesive stamps.

Provisional issue.
 Perforated $14 \times 13\frac{1}{2}$.
 Black surcharge.
 3pf brown
 5pf green
 10pf carmine
 20pf ultramarine
 25pf orange
 50pf red brown

SARAWAK.—The *Weekly Philatelic Era* reports having received from England an additional value of the new set, namely a 20c stamp, printed in olive with the value in mauve.

Adhesive stamp.

Perforated.
 20c olive and mauve

SWEDEN.—We find that we have failed to chronicle the new 1 krona stamp which reached us a few months ago, and which we illustrate herewith.

Adhesive stamp.

Watermarked Crown.
 Perforated.
 1kr slate and carmine

WURTEMBERG.—In our last number we chronicled a 2 pfennig Official stamp, and we now find that it has been issued in the two designs, namely, that bearing the inscription "Portopflichtige Dienstsache" as well as that inscribed "Amtlicher Verkehr."

Official stamps.

Perforated $14 \times 13\frac{1}{2}$.
 2pf dark green, "Portopflichtige
 Dienstsache."
 2pf dark green, "Amtlicher Verkehr."



Staten Island Philatelic Society.

BRANCH OF A. P. A.

Meetings held on the third Tuesday of each month at 8 o'clock p. m., at Menstell's Hotel, 86 Canal street, Stapleton, S. I., N. Y. President, J. W. SITTIG; Secretary, ROBERT S. LEHMAN. For information address the Secretary, No. 341 East 30th street, New York City. Communications relating to exchange matters, address to EUGENE ANGELL, 64 East 14th street, New York City. Communications relating to examination of stamps, address to HENRY CLOTZ, Box 999, New York City.

Minutes of the 203d meeting of the Staten Island Philatelic Society held at Menstell's Hotel, Stapleton, S. I., N. Y., on May 15th, 1900.

The meeting was called to order at 8.45 p. m., with President J. W. Sittig in the chair and members A. R. Richter, Adolph Lienhardt, Hugo Kessler, Charles Horrmann and Robt. S. Lehman present.

The minutes of the previous meeting were read and adopted.

Mr. Lehman proposed for membership Mr. William T. Smith, Jr., of Chapman, Butler Co., Ala. The nomination was referred to the Executive Committee.

The following gentlemen were dropped from the list of members for non-payment of dues: F. G. Sweet and Rev. Chas. H. Jones.

The Treasurer's report for 1899-1900 showing the Society to be in good financial condition, was read and accepted.

The Secretary's report was read, showing the following statistics:

Number of members of May 15, 1899 :	64
" " " " " 1900 :	59
" " active members:	21
" " corresponding members :	33
" " honorary "	5
Death of members during the year :	1
Resignations of members during the year :	2
Dropped for non-payment of dues :	2
Number of meetings (all regular)	10

A letter from Mr. J. W. Scott declining with thanks the nomination for presidency of the S. I. P. S. was read and accepted with thanks to the writer for the kind wishes expressed therein.

A letter from the Section on Philately, Brooklyn Institute of Arts and Sciences stating that only the silver medal donated by the S. I. P. S. for the best stamp album exhibited at the Second Philatelic Exhibition had been awarded. The bronze medal was not awarded on account of insufficiency of competition. The contents were duly noted.

A lot of journals etc. were received from "a Friend" and others. Mr. Lehman presented a photograph of the Moldavian and Moldo-Wallachian stamps. Priced catalogues of auction sales No. 108 and 109 were received from the Bogert and Durbin Co. The thanks of the Society are tendered to the kind donors.

The election of officers for 1900-1901 resulted as follows :

President, J. W. Sittig; Vice-President, Oscar Dejonge; Treasurer, Henry Clotz; Secretary, Robt. Lehman; Librarian, Adolph Lienhardt; Exchange Manager, Eugene Angell; Executive Committee, C. Witt, Eugene Angell and A. R. Richter; Counterfeit detectors, J. W. Scott, Henry Clotz and Robt. S. Lehman; Steward, Wm. Menstell.

The meeting was adjourned at 10 P. M.

Next meeting will take place on June 19, 1900.

ROBT. S. LEHMAN, *Secretary.*

The 204th meeting of the Staten Island Philatelic Society was held at Menstell's Hotel, with the following members present : President J. W. Sittig in the chair, Messrs. Henry Clotz, Oscar Dejonge, A. R. Richter, R. H. Benary, E. R. Carter, Hugo Kessler, Eugen Angell, and R. S. Lehman. Also Mr. Stone as visitor.

The minutes of the previous meeting were accepted as read.

The application of Mr. William T. Smith, Jr., having been favorably reported upon by the Executive Committee, his name was balloted upon and he was unanimously elected a member.

The resignation of Mrs. Cornelius E. Kolff was received and accepted with regret.

The Exchange manager reports as follows for year ending May 1, 1900 :

Number of books circulated 96, value of same, \$987.43, and sold from the same, \$189.35. Mr. Carter read a letter from our member Captain Julius Niedermeyer, who now commands the steamer Stettin of the North German Lloyd, trading between German New Guinea and Singapore. He is very much pleased with his new route which, he states, is very interesting, sailing among semi-savage peoples and tropical islands. He sends his best regards to all of his fellow members. His home address is now Capt. Julius Niedermeyer, Lloyd Str. 15, Bremerhaven, Germany.

"A Friend" presented the Society with a lot of counterfeits for the Counterfeit Album; the Scott Stamp and Coin Co. sent a catalogue of their 149th auction sale (Hunter collection); these were accepted with thanks to the kind donors.

Adjournment followed at 9.35 P. M.

Exhibition of stamps took place; a fine lot of circuit books being shown by the Exchange Manager.

Next meeting, July 17th, 1900.

ROBT. S. LEHMAN, *Secretary.*

The Collectors Club.

351 FOURTH AVENUE,

NEW YORK.

Notices of coming events and applications for membership will be found posted on the bulletin boards.

For special information inquire of the House Committee.

The 54th meeting of the Board of Governors was held at the club house on Monday, June 11, 1900. Present, Messrs. Andreini, Bruner, Luff, Perrin and Scott.

The meeting was called to order at 8.30 P. M. with President Bruner in the chair. The minutes of the previous meeting were read and approved. The Treasurer's report showing a cash balance of \$789.11 in bank, exclusive of U. S. bonds, was read and approved. The report of the House Committee was accepted as received.

The following applications for membership were received and posted on the bulletin board :—

C. B. WARNER, Syracuse, N. Y., subscribing member; proposed by E. T. Parker; seconded by John N. Luff. WILBUR W. DEWING, Kingsbridge, N. Y., subscribing member; proposed by Albert Perrin; seconded by John N. Luff.

Adjourned at 9.15 P. M.

ALBERT PERRIN, *Secretary.*

National Philatelic Society.

June 12th, 1900.

The 388th meeting of the N. P. S. was called to order by the President at 9.30 P. M. Members present: Messrs. Bruner, George, Gregory, Tuttle and Scott. Reading of Minutes of the previous meeting was dispensed with.

Owing to warm weather and outdoor attractions, the attendance of members at meetings is often less than a quorum. By a vote of the members present it was decided to adjourn during the summer. Next meeting will be held Tuesday, September 11th. Being first meeting in the Philatelic season, a full attendance of members is requested.

J. W. GEORGE, *Sec'y.*

